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PRESENTED TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE
ON NATURAL RESOURCES, PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS

(Pursuant to House Resolution #17)

SOUTH SHORELINE of SAN FRANCISCO BAY

WITH REFERENCE TO SAN JOSE

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Prepared by

Michael H. Antonacci, Director of Planning

City of San Jose, California

July 9 - 10, 1964



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PRESENTATION BEFORE
CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE
ON NATURAL RESOURCES, PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS

(Pursuant to House Resolution No. 117)

PRESENTED BY
MICHAEL H. ANTONACCI
DIRECTOR OF PLANNING
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
JULY 9 - 10, 1964

SOUTH SHORELINE OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY
WITH REFERENCE TO SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

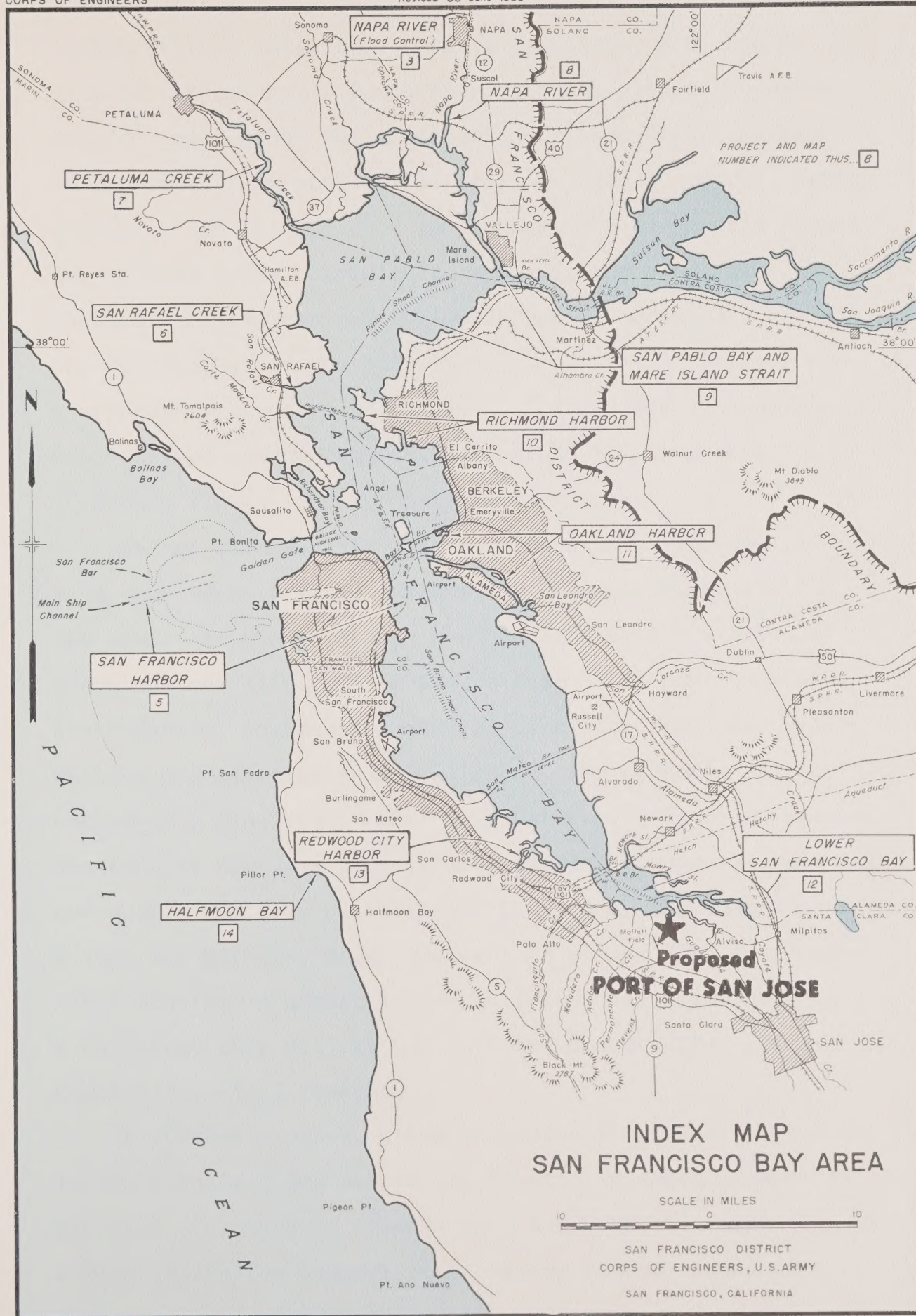
REGIONAL FACTORS

The economic, scenic, and recreational attributes of San Francisco Bay to the surrounding communities are really self-evident. Joint policy and planning as to the future of this irreplaceable natural resource is needed now to insure that future generations will be able to derive the maximum in economic and social benefits attributable to the Bay.

No single community, city, or special district can make a decision regarding drainage, flood control, sewage disposal, dumping and filling, recreation and conservation without affecting other communities on the alluvial plain surrounding San Francisco Bay. None of us are free from the responsibilities engendered from arbitrary and provincial decision-making.

LOCAL FACTORS

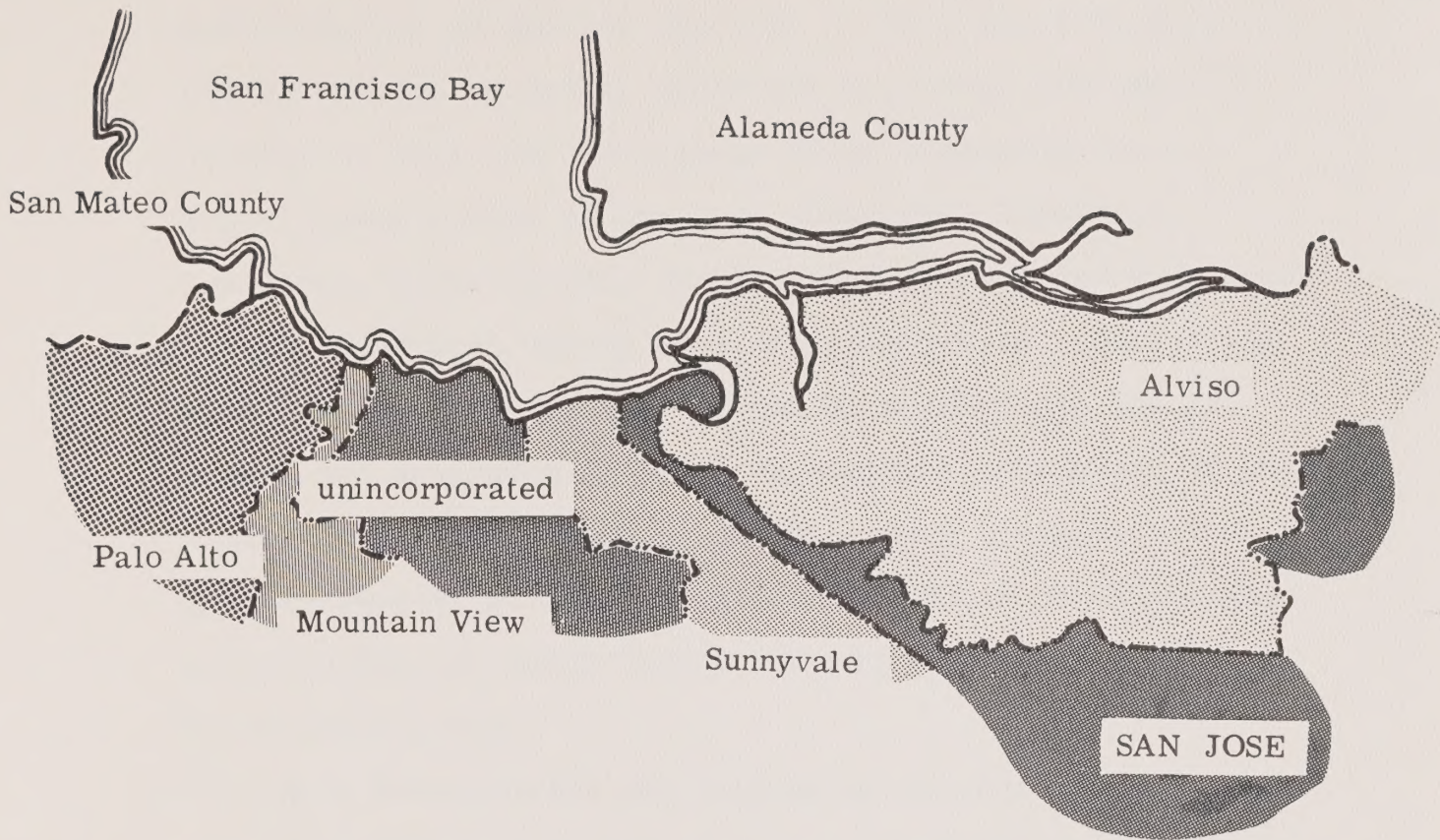
San Jose has realized its responsibility in policy-making and planning for the future of the San Francisco Bay as evident in its active participation in the Association of Bay Area Governments. Recognizing this responsibility, San Jose has gone on record in the Assembly of the Association of Bay Area Governments supporting a voluntary moratorium on



on Bay filling until such time as a regional plan can be evolved for the Bay. Furthermore, in its planning program, San Jose recognizes the implications of San Francisco Bay to the City's own problems of drainage, flood control, sewage disposal, and recreation. In planning for San Jose's living and working areas, circulation systems, and community facilities, San Jose has included specific proposals for the development of the shoreline. These planning proposals are being implemented by San Jose's active and continuing Capital Improvement Program, as well as in its action regarding zoning and subdivision development.

As far back as 1911, San Jose envisioned the possibility of a deep water port to enhance the economic stability of the area. At that time San Jose annexed some 1.4 miles of South Bay shoreline with a future deep water port in mind. Subsequently, engineering studies to explore the feasibility of such a project were accomplished. The economic and engineering feasibility of a deep water port has been proven. The Port of San Jose project was officially approved, adopted, and authorized as a construction project by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House Document #8 of the 73rd Congress--first session in August 1935--and became and still is a law. Even though this project has not been constructed, its feasibility still remains.

A further project, aimed at controlling water pollution in San Francisco Bay and making possible greater growth for San Jose and adjacent communities, has been the completion of a Water Pollution Control Plant having a total value of



MUNICIPAL JURISDICTIONS ON THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY BAYFRONT

City	Approximate Total Area (in square miles)	Approximate Bay Frontage (in miles)
Palo Alto	22.3	1.0
Mountain View	9.6	.2
Sunnyvale	17.6	.8
SAN JOSE	102.9	1.4
Alviso	13.5	4.4
unincorporated	--	<u>1.8</u>
Total	--	9.6

approximately 30 million dollars. This facility will provide needed secondary treatment of sewage effluent for an area of well over 300 square miles including the incorporated cities of San Jose, Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga, plus urban development served by several County Sanitation Districts. This plant will provide treatment for up to 135 million gallons of sewage per day and will serve an ultimate population of over 2 million persons. Control of the sewage effluent will greatly benefit all communities in the South Shoreline Area by enhancing the conservation and recreational potential of San Francisco Bay.

With conservation and recreation in mind, San Jose also has several specific proposals to implement community-wide goals expressed in the General Plan of the City. First, is the proposed Coyote River Park Chain, recently presented to the State Park Commission for inclusion in the 1964 Recreation Bond Proposal and for ultimate inclusion in the State Park System. This recreation facility can ultimately extend from the 12,500 acre Coe State Park in the Diablo Range to the terminus of the Coyote Creek in the South Bay area--a park chain of over 50 miles in length involving thousands of acres. San Jose has also proposed for a number of years, a marina in the Guadalupe Slough area as an adjunct to the Deep Water Port. The proposed marina would offer the following aquatic recreation facilities for various age and interest groups: Yacht Harbor; Sailboat Basin; Swimming Lagoon; Fishing Ponds; Nature and Marine Life Study

Areas and Bird Sanctuaries.

In addition, San Jose is proposing a regional park site in the South Shoreline area. Several hundred acres are proposed in this area to include extensive athletic facilities and stadia, picnicking, nature study, small plane flying, golfing, swimming and fishing. The regional park and marina could be developed as a joint facility if a suitable site is available.

Current and proposed land use and circulation systems for the San Jose area are also being developed with a regional policy in mind. San Jose's plans envision both living and working areas in close proximity to the shoreline for maximum economic and social benefits. Circulation plans are being developed jointly with surrounding communities and the State to maximize the opportunity for movement and mobility.

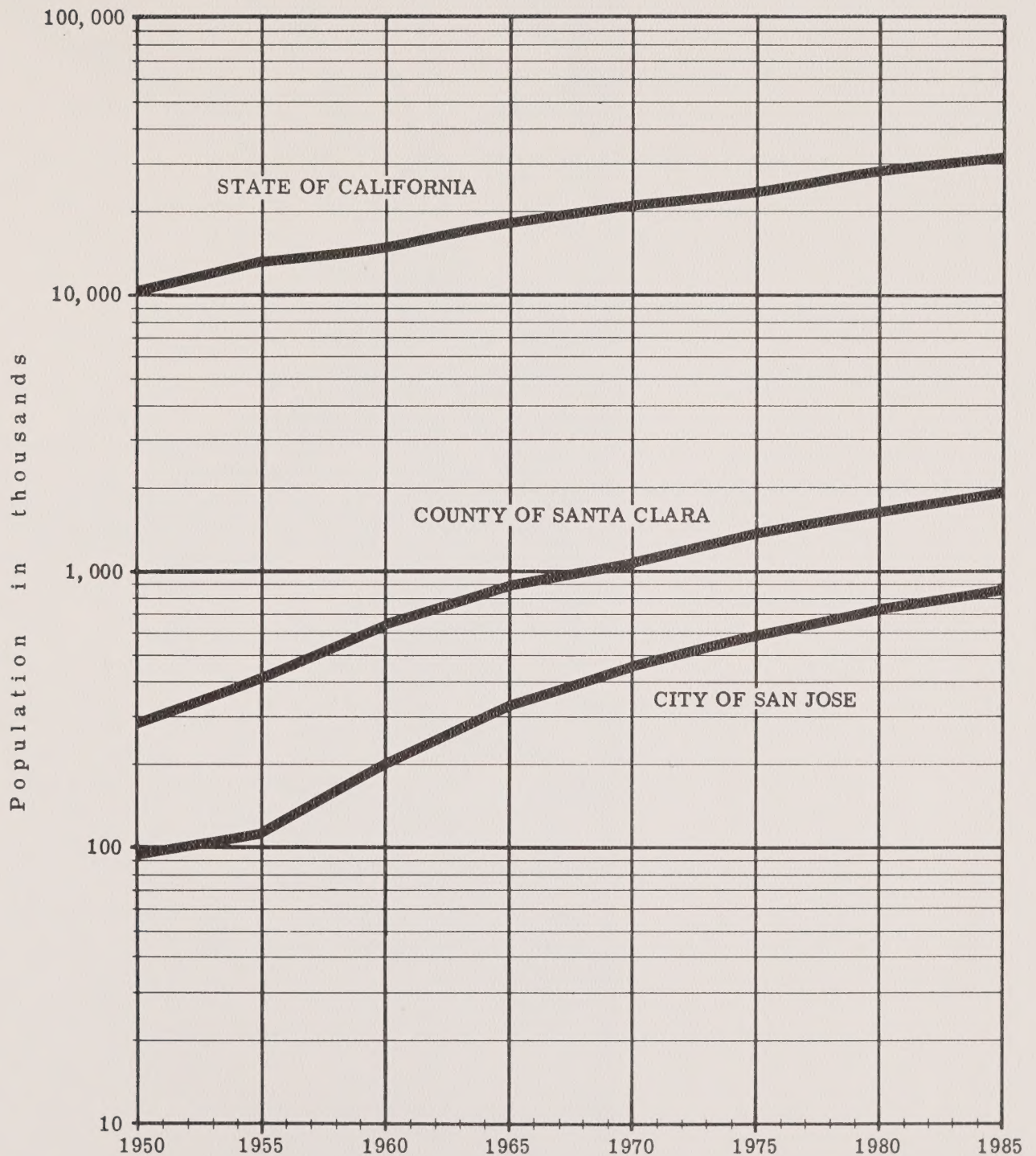
San Jose stands ready to unify its planning objectives and community-wide goals with those of the Bay Area in general to insure that the maximum benefit can be derived from the wonderful and beautiful resources to which we are all irrevocably tied.

It is our wish and hope that such action can be voluntary in nature and local in contribution and development.

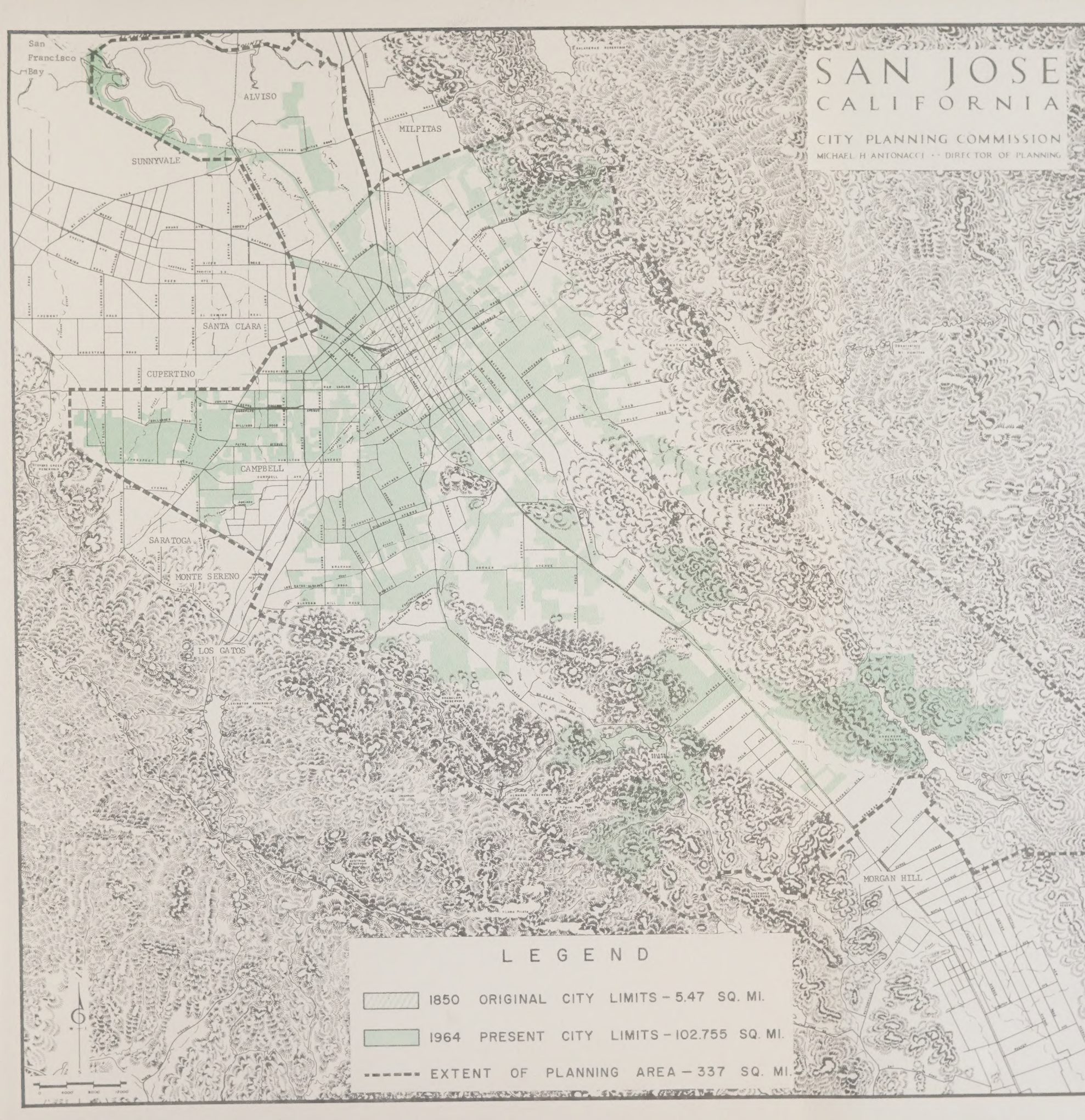
RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That the nine Bay Area Counties and their respective cities participate in a voluntary moratorium on Bay fill until a regional policy and plan can be developed.
2. That the Association of Bay Area Governments be the machinery through which a regional policy and plan for San Francisco Bay be evolved.
3. That all State and Federal plans for the Bay be coordinated with and a part of said regional plan.
4. That the State Legislature actively support and encourage voluntary regional planning for San Francisco Bay as a prototype to solving regional problems throughout the State of California.



Sources: 1950 & 1960 U. S. Bureau of Census.
1951 - 1959 San Jose and 1951-1959, 1961-1964 Santa Clara County: Planning Department, County of Santa Clara.
1961 - 1964 San Jose; 1951-1959, 1961-1985 California; and 1965-1985 Santa Clara County: Department of Finance, State of California.
1985 Santa Clara County and California: extension of projections by the Department of Finance, State of California.



SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
MICHAEL H. ANTONACCI •• DIRECTOR OF PLANNING

LEGEND

- 1850 ORIGINAL CITY LIMITS - 5.47 SQ. MI.
- 1964 PRESENT CITY LIMITS - 102.755 SQ. MI.
- EXTENT OF PLANNING AREA - 337 SQ. MI.

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